

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance
with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

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UNITED STATES.

OFFICERS OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE DETAILED FOR SERVICE
AT UNITED STATES CONSULATES ABROAD.

Washington, November 23, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury the President has directed the detail of the following-named officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to serve in the offices of the United States consuls at the ports named:

Surg. G. M. Magruder.....	London, England.
P. A. Surg. A. C. Smith.....	Hamburg, Germany.
P. A. Surg. Rupert Blue.....	Genoa, Italy.
P. A. Surg. J. H. Oakley.....	Queenstown, Ireland.
P. A. Surg. E. K. Sprague.....	Antwerp, Belgium.
P. A. Surg. A. R. Thomas.....	Rotterdam, Netherlands.
P. A. Surg. H. W. Wickes.....	Glasgow, Scotland.
P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.....	Bremen, Germany.
Asst. Surg. H. S. Mathewson.....	Liverpool, England.
Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs.....	Havre, France.
Asst. Surg. W. C. Hobdy.....	Southampton, England.
Asst. Surg. G. M. Corput.....	Marseilles, France.

These details are made under the provisions of section 2 of an act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893, and are made because of the continued prevalence of plague in the far East, its gradual spread, and the danger of its transmission to ports in the United States.

These officers will advise the consuls upon sanitary matters, keep the

Marine-Hospital Bureau informed as to the prevalence of plague or other epidemic diseases, and together with the consuls, will issue bills of health to vessels leaving their respective ports for ports in the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Yellow fever in Key West, Fla., and other places.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

FLORIDA.

Key West.—Surgeon Murray reports as follows: November 18, no cases, 1 death in discharged soldier; November 19, 2 cases in recently infected houses; November 20, no cases. Airing and cleaning houses begun to-day.

Miami.—November 18, 2 cases; 9 persons left camp; November 19, 3 cases; November 21, camp at Fulford closed to-day; November 22, 18 cases yellow fever at Miami during the last three days—all among negroes—cases very mild.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to November 24, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 30...	859	46
	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	432	20
	Nov. 1.....	1	
	Nov. 2.....	3	
	Nov. 3.....	2	
	Nov. 4.....	2	
	Nov. 5.....	6	
	Nov. 6.....	3	
	Nov. 7.....	0	
	Nov. 8.....	1	
	Nov. 9.....	2	
	Nov. 10.....	2	
	Nov. 11.....	1	
	Nov. 16.....		1
	Nov. 18.....	0	1
	Nov. 19.....	2	0
	Nov. 20.....	0	
Miami.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 22...	2	1
	Oct. 19-Oct. 31.....	45	2
	Nov. 1.....	8	
	Nov. 2.....	2	
	Nov. 3.....	7	
	Nov. 4.....	7	1
	Nov. 5.....	2	
	Nov. 6.....	1	
	Nov. 7.....	8	
	Nov. 8.....	8	
	Nov. 9.....		2
	Nov. 10.....		2
	Nov. 11.....	4	
	Nov. 12.....	5	
	Nov. 13.....	1	
	Nov. 14.....	8	
	Nov. 15.....	1	
	Nov. 16.....	2	
	Nov. 17.....	2	2
	Nov. 18.....	2	
	Nov. 19.....	3	
	Nov. 22.....	15	
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 4-Nov. 16....	10	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30...	31	7
	Oct. 2-Oct. 31.....	73	9
	Nov. 3.....	4	2
	Nov. 4.....	1	
	Nov. 6.....	3	1
	Nov. 10.....	1	1
Maryland:			
Baltimore (a).....	Oct. 8.....	1	1
Mississippi:			
Centerville.....	Sept. 29.....	2	
Flora.....	Oct. 25.....	(b)	
Jackson.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 30...	55	8
	Oct. 31-Nov. 1.....	6	1
Mississippi City.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14-Sept. 29...	26	1

a At quarantine station. b Yellow fever reported.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., November 12, 1899.—I have the honor to report that during the past week a man and his wife arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad from Orizaba, without certificate. I was satisfied that they had been absent more than the prescribed time from the foci, consequently I let them pass after disinfecting their baggage.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to November 24, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Independence County	Oct. 26.....	1		
Jackson County	Oct. 27.....	19		
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 4.....	20		
Lee County	Oct. 26.....	1		
Pope County .....	.....do.....	1		
Pulaski County.....	Oct. 4-Oct. 26	16		
Total for the State.....		58		
California:				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
Total for the State.....		4	1	
Colorado:				
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
	Oct. 28.....	2		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
	Oct. 28.....	1		
Total for the State		7		
Connecticut:				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Oct. 25-Nov. 11...	8		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	7		
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35		
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Leon County.....	.....do.....	4		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	3		
Pasco County.....	.....do.....	5		
Total for the State.....		74		
Georgia:				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Coffee County.....	Oct. 25.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		41	1	
Idaho:				
Latah County.....	July 1-Oct. 26...	30		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 11...	4	2	
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	6		
Elkhart County.....	.....do.....	1		
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	1		
La Grange County.....	.....do.....	10		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	6		
Porter County.....	.....do.....	30		
Total for the State		55		
Kansas:				
Butler County	Oct. 2.....	5		
Kansas City	June 10-June 17...	2		
	Oct. 1-Oct. 8...	9	1	
Total for the State		16	1	
Kentucky:				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	164		
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23...	17	0	
Total for the State.....		121		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Concordia Parish	Oct. 11.....	1	.....
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26..	14	0	
	Oct. 15-Nov. 18..	3	0	
Shreveport.....	do	3	0	
Total for the State.....		21	0	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15..	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 25.....	14	.....
Total for the State.....		32	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston	June 27-Sept. 2..	9	3	
Chelsea.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 5..	17	4	
Everett	Aug. 7-Oct. 14..	5	2	
Fall River.....	June 27-Sept. 9..	2	.....
Lowell	Oct. 1-Oct. 7..	1	.....
Melrose	Oct. 8-Oct. 14..	1	.....
Roxbury	Aug. 30.....	3	.....
Total for the State.....		38	9	
Michigan:				
Benton Harbor.....	Oct. 23.....	10	.....
Grand Rapids.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 28..	1	.....
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7..	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea County.....	Sept. 29.....	30	.....
	Sept. 30-Oct. 14..	22	.....
Austin.....	July 15-Aug. 1..	1	0	
Duluth.....	do	1	0	
East Grand Forks	do	7	0	
Round Lake.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31..	10	.....
Total for the State.....		71	.....
Mississippi:				
Natchez	July 7-Nov. 8..	18	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8	.....
Total for the State.....		26	.....
Missouri:				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20..	35	.....
Lawrence County.....	do	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	do	9	.....
Scott County.....	do	25	.....
St. Francois County.....	April 6-July 20..	30	2	
Stoddard County.....	do	35	.....
St. Louis	June 19-June 26..	4	.....
Total for the State		139	2	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 18..	2	1	
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6	.....
Total for the State		8	.....
New York:				
New York City	Oct. 15-Nov. 11..	8	1	
North Carolina:				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31..	4	.....
	July 1-July 31..	1	.....
Burke County.....	do	22	.....
Caldwell County.....	do	3	.....
Caswell County.....	do	6	.....
Catawba County.....	do	1	.....
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1	.....
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31..	1	.....
Currituck County.....	do	6	.....
	July 1-July 31..	2	.....
Forsyth County.....	do	2	.....
Gates County.....	May 1-May 31..	.....	.....	Do.
	July 1-July 31..	12	.....
Halifax County.....	do	7	.....
Hertford County.....	May 1-May 31..	4	.....
	July 1-July 31..	2	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
McDowell County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		Smallpox reported.
Moore County.....	do	1		
Nash County.....	do			
Northampton.....	do	1		
Richmond County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Rockingham.....	May 1-May 31...	14		
Rowan.....	do	1		
Wake.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Wayne.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
	do	7		
Total for the State.....		105		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Oct. 27...	25		
Cleveland.....	June 24-Nov. 4...	25		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Oct. 7...	6		
Total for the State.....		57		
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Oct. 11.....	1		Do.
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....			
Total for the State.....		7		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	39		At Penn Station, several.
Belle Vernon.....	June 3-June 26...	1		
Brownsville Township.....	do	34		
Cambria County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	28		
Fulton County.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 4...	10		
Indiana County.....	do	1		
Jefferson County.....	do	3		
Philadelphia.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 4...	10		
Somerset County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	10		
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	27		
Total for the State.....		174		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 4...	6		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...			
Brenham, Wash'gton County.....	do	1		
Candelaria.....	Sept. 29.....	1		
Canaigre.....	do	1		
Dallas.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
El Indie.....	Sept. 29.....	7		
Galveston.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Palno.....	Sept. 29.....	2		
Pilares.....	do	15		
Ruidoso.....	do	4		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
San Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	1	
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5...	25		
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4	
Total for the State.....		189	5	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 20.....	1		Several cases.
Bristol.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 13...	30		
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	1	
	Oct. 19-Nov. 8...	5		
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Nov. 4...	35	7	
Appomattox County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...			
Augusta County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Brunswick County.....	do	2		
Buckingham County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia—Continued.				
Charles City County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	8		Smallpox reported. Do. Do.
Dinwiddie County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	6		
Gloucester County.....	July 1-July 31...			
Goochland County.....	July 1-July 31...			
Greensville County.....	do			
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	1		
Hanover County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Isle of Wight County.....	do	6		Do.
Mathews County.....	do	3		
Mecklenburg County.....	do			Do.
Norfolk County.....	do			Do.
Orange County.....	do	2		
Pittsylvania County.....	do			Smallpox prevalent.
Princess Anne County.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
Prince George County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Scott County.....	July 1-July 31...			Several cases.
Surry County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	9		
Sussex County.....	do	14		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	3		
Wise County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	2		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	7		
Total for the State.....		190	8	
Washington:				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9		
Orcas Island.....	Oct. 20.....	5		
Seattle.....	July 19-Nov. 4...	11		
Spokane.....	July 8-Aug. 19...	7		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		42		
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1		
Total for the State.....		2		

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce—Fear of plague.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, November 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended October 28; also, a consolidated statement of work done at this station during the month of October.

Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping, and the general health of Ponce remains about the same. A few cases of measles are reported.

The medical faculty of Ponce are exercised about the spread of bubonic plague to South America, and on the 28th ultimo, following a report of the disease in Trinidad, there was held a meeting of the doctors of the city conjointly with the board of health to discuss the matter. The meeting, however, was not well attended, and finally adjourned to meet again in the near future, having transacted little business beyond asking me some questions concerning the equipment I had to meet this emergency if it prove one, and expressing their fears to the superior board of health at San Juan. This was all done on the presumption that the plague had reached the English island of Trinidad. The only reports I have seen are in the local papers, and these simply report plague in Trinidad without mentioning which Trinidad.

I can not believe that the English island is intended. As the English island is rather closely connected with Porto Rico commercially it is a matter of importance. I shall take all precautions that the station is capable of.

We have had an unusual amount of rain during the last few days, and the rainy season bids fair to extend through this month.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions of Service at Ponce, during October, 1899.

Total number of deaths reported during October, 1899.....	278
Total number of deaths reported during October, 1898.....	212
Total number of births reported during October, 1899.....	96
Total number of births reported during October, 1898.....	46
Total number of vessels inspected during October, 1899.....	21
Total number of bills of health issued during October, 1899.....	19
Number of vessels in quarantine during October, 1899.....	3
Number of passengers whose baggage was disinfected during October, 1899.....	4
Number of vessels inspected during October, 1898.....	26
Number of vessels which sailed during October, 1898.....	25
Number of immigrants inspected during October, 1899.....	31
Rejections.....	0.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, November 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended November 4. Also a condensed mortality report for the two weeks ended the same date.

The general health of Ponce remains about the same, and nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week.

The steamers of the Compania Transatlantica will begin to call at this port this month. This is an undesirable class of vessels from a quarantine point of view, as they are usually very dirty and come from a bad class of ports.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Number of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during the two weeks ended November 4, 1899.

Infectious diseases:

Tuberculosis.....	16
Malarial fever.....	7
Dysentery.....	9
Septicæmia.....	1
Pyæmia.....	1
Puerperal fever.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
	36
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	52
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	8
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	4
Diseases of the nervous system.....	1
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	30
Total.....	131
Births in the same period.....	34

*Concerning bills of health at ports of Porto Rico.*SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *November 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the question of the issuance of bills of health, especially of supplemental bills at the subports, has been illy understood, due to the changing of the military collectors of customs and also the delegating of consular duties to the collector of customs for Porto Rico. * * *

After a conference with Major Davis, the collector of customs for Porto Rico, a circular was issued to all ports, making a decision as per copy inclosed. I then issued copies of the accompanying circular letter to the sanitary inspectors of the subports in regard to the matter.
* * *

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*To all collectors:*SAN JUAN, *November 7, 1899.*

Foreign vessels coming to this island are usually provided with bills of health covering the voyage to ultimate destination, with ports named in Porto Rico at which they may call. Upon leaving ports of Porto Rico, they should, for their own protection, on entering ports in the United States or other ports where quarantine regulations are enforced, be provided with supplemental bills of health from each port at which they may have entered. These bills of health are furnished by the sanitary inspector of each port.

I construe the consular regulations as not requiring verification of either original or supplemental bills of health.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
*Major, Eleventh United States Infantry,
Collector of Customs for Porto Rico, Performing Consular Service.*

[Inclosure No. 2.—Circular letter.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *November 8, 1899.*

Under a decision of the collector of customs for Porto Rico, it is construed that the Consular Regulations do not require verification of either original or supplemental bills of health.

You are, therefore, hereby informed that hereafter bills of health, both original and supplemental, will be signed only by the port sanitary inspectors, and no charge will be made for issuing the same.

Before delivering the bills of health, however, you should ascertain that the vessel has been cleared by the custom-house authorities.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Inspector.
Sanitary Inspectors, Subports of Porto Rico.

*Report from San Juan and subports.*SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *November 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following consolidated report of the operations of the Service at this station and the 5 subports for the month of October, 1899:

Number of births reported.....	60
Number of births reported, October, 1898 (comparative).....	54
Number of deaths reported	72
Number of deaths reported, October, 1898 (comparative).....	97
A list of the causes of death is inclosed.	
Number of vessels inspected.....	36
Number of vessels inspected, October, 1898 (comparative)	52
Number of vessels in observation quarantine.....	2

These were the Spanish trans-Atlantic liners *Buenos Aires* and *Montevideo*, from Havana, which arrived on the 4th and 14th, respectively. They transacted their business in quarantine, and the nonimmune local passengers, 17 in all, were detained at the quarantine station to complete the five-day period.

Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 40; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 59.

On October 20, the British steamer *Esk* arrived with 15 deck passengers, from St. Johns, Antigua, British West Indies, with a note on the American consul's bill of health that a severe type of dysentery or "cholera" was prevalent on that island. I questioned the officers of the ship and the passengers from that place, and they did not seem to know of the existence of any such sickness. However, I mustered all of the passengers for inspection and found them to be in healthy condition, and after the disinfection of their baggage, ordered their release.

Vaccination certificates are still issued to all passengers on the United States transports, but are no longer required on the passenger steamers for the United States, as it has been several months since the recovery of the last case of smallpox at this port. The number of vaccination certificates issued and viséed during October was 122.

The weather during the month was warm, with frequent rains. The average temperature was 80°, and the total precipitation 10.21 inches. The health of the port and vicinity is good, and there are no contagious diseases.

Work on Miraflores detention station is nearing completion and the work will be ready for occupancy, I think, by December 1.

The reports from the subports for the month are as follows: Number of vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 8; Arecibo, 3; Humacao, 3; Aguadilla, 2, and at Arroyo, 1.

Deaths reported as follows: Mayaguez, population, 29,000, 139 deaths; Arecibo, population, 30,000, 190 deaths; Humacao, population, 15,000, 63 deaths; Aguadilla, population, 16,000, 61 deaths; Arroyo, population, 6,000, 21 deaths.

In my report for September I mentioned that the Spanish steamer *Mexico* arrived during September with a suspicious case of fever aboard, from Havana. The patient was the first engineer and he stated that he had been ashore in Havana, and was taken sick two days before the vessel reached this port. I am informed by the ship's agents here that three days after the vessel left this port for Spain the man died, and that the vessel was quarantined when she reached that country.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for October, 1899.

Asystolia.....	2
Athrepsy.....	1
Cerebral congestion.....	3
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1
Stillborn.....	6
Bronchitis.....	2
La Grippe.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Serous congestion.....	1
Cerebro-pulmonary congestion.....	1

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for October, 1899—Continued.

Cachexia.....	2
Dysentery.....	3
Senile debility.....	1
Enteritis.....	5
Endo-carditis.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	5
Eclampsia.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Malaria.....	4
Malnutrition.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	3
Hemorrhage.....	1
Hepatitis.....	1
Old age.....	1
Nephritis.....	1
Traumatic shock.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Rachitis.....	6
Intestinal tuberculosis.....	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	11
Round ulcer of stomach.....	1
	<hr/>
	72
1899—October—	
Deaths.....	72
Births.....	65
1898—October—Comparative—	
Deaths.....	97
Births.....	54

Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore for the week ended November 11, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 11, 1899.

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessels, which have entered at the port of Baltimore, from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, during the week ended November 11, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Nov. 11	British.....	Steamship H. M. Pollock..	Santiago de Cuba.....	Nov. 4	Ore.

Respectfully,

JNO. R. KING,
Assistant Deputy Collector.

Reports of immigrants inspected at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

September, 1899.—Total number of immigrants inspected, 61; number passed, 61; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

October, 1899.—Total number of immigrants inspected, 24; number passed, 24; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

J. W. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assissant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, November 11, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 11, 1899:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 5	French ss. France.....	Santander and Coruña, Spain.....	359
Nov. 8	American ss. Yucatan	Vera Cruz and Progreso	10
Do.....	Spanish ss. Pinillos	Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Canaries	343
Nov. 11	English ss. Comin.....	Santander, Coruña and Vigo	394
Do.....	Spanish ss. San Augustin.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	7
	Total		1,113

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, November 4, 1899.

SIR: I hereby submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 4, 1899:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 3	German ss. Olinda.....	New York and Fortune Islands.....	3
	Total.....		3

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended November 18, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, November 18, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 18, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 12	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	85
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	47
Do....	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	2
Do....	Steamship Cambrian King.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	2
Nov. 13	Steamship Irishman.....	Liverpool, England.....	5
Nov. 15	Steamship Ultonia.....	do.....	216
Do....	Steamship Michigan.....	do.....	3
Nov. 16	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	64
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	58
Do....	Schooner Albertha.....	New Bandon, New Brunswick.....	3
Nov. 17	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	61
Do....	Schooner Gladys May.....	Port Herbert, Nova Scotia.....	1
Do....	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	6
Do....	Steamship New England.....	do.....	376
Nov. 18	Steamship Kansas.....	do.....	2
Total.....			931

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended November 18, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, November 18, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 18,
1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 17	Steamship Salina.....	Iviglut.....	4
Do....	Steamship Rhynland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	139
Total.....			143

Respectfully,

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Nov. 11	Nor. bk. Arcturus (a).....	Oct. 28	Santos.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	It. bk. Gianina.....	Nov. 5	Oporto.....
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	Nov. 10	Ger. bk. Eduard (a).....	Oct. 28	Para.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.....	Nov. 18 Nov. 11	Nor. ss. Transit (a)..... Am. sc. Lily White (a)..... Am. sc. Louise Hastings.....	Nov. 3 Nov. 2 Nov. 10	Havana..... Key West..... do.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
22	CUBA: Caibarien.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
23	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	Ss. Euskaro.....	Nov. 10	Caibarien.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Nov. 4	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibara.....	Oct. 14	.....	.....	.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Nov. 4	.....	.....	.....
28	Havana.....	Nov. 11	Cuban lighter Montoto..... Cuban bge. Leda.....	Nov. 6 Nov. 11	Havana..... do.....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Manzanillo.....	Nov. 4	.....	.....	.....
31	Matanzas.....	Nov. 11	Ger. ss. Hermann.....	Nov. 5	Sagua.....
32	Nuevitas.....	Nov. 11	U. S. transport Ingalls.....	Nov. 11	Havana.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	Nov. 4	U. S. transport Burnside..... U. S. transport Wright.....	Oct. 30 do.....	San Juan..... Guantanamo.....
34	PUERTO RICO: Ponce.....	Oct. 28	Ss. Caracas.....	Oct. 25	Puerto Cabello.....
35	San Juan.....	Nov. 4 do.....	Sp. ss. Montserrat.....	Nov. 3	Vera Cruz.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....	Nov. 7		2
4					10
5				No transactions.....	
6					3
7				Br. ss. Highfield left 1 man sick with yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba.	5.
8					1
9				No transactions.....	
10					3
11				No transactions.....	
12				No report.....	
13					7
14					16
15					5
16				334 Asiatic steerage passengers, on Br. ss. Doric from Hongkong, bathed, and clothing and baggage disinfected. 15 Japanese steerage passengers, on Rus. ss. Dalny Vostok from Kobe, bathed, and baggage and clothing disinfected; 1 death from beriberi.	20
17				No report.....	
18	Savannah	Disinfected and held			6
19	do	do	Nov. 7	1 death malarial intermittent fever at sea.	1
20	Mobile.....	do	Nov. 5		1
21	Punta Rasa	do	Nov. 6	Without pratique.....	
22	Mobile.....	do		do	
23				No transactions	
24					8
25					7
26	Cienfuegos	Quarantine regulations enforced.		1 death; yellow fever suspected.	13
27				No report.....	
28				do	
29	Havana	Disinfected.....	Nov. 6		7
30	do	do	Nov. 11		27
31					11
32	Matanzas.....	Disinfected			11
33	Havana.....	Held		1 case yellow fever sent to hospital.	10
34	New York.....	33 boarded and passed.....	Oct. 30		6
35	Santiago.....	do	do		15
36	New York.....	Held in quarantine.....	Oct. 25	Baggage of 1 local passenger disinfected.	3
37					5
38	Cadiz.....	2 nonimmune passengers held to complete period. Baggage disinfected.			9

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Nov. 18	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7				No transactions.....	
8				No report.....	
9					5
10					16
11				No report.....	5
12					6
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15					18
16				No report.....	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	1
26					
27				No report.....	

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CALIFORNIA—Sacramento.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Francisco.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 512, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 7, and 48 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 170,000. Total number of deaths, 181, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of October, 1899, from 167 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 911,579, show a total of 1,036 deaths, including diphtheria, 27; enteric fever, 30; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 7; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3, and 98 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 78, including enteric fever, 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—Davenport.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 792—white, 613; colored, 179, including diphtheria, 33; enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 1, and 95 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended November 11, 1899, from 67 observers, indicate that influenza and pneumonia increased, and erysipelas, scarlet fever, pleuritis, intermittent fever, and diarrhea, decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 205, enteric fever at 104, diphtheria at 39, scarlet fever at 69, measles at 29, whooping cough at 18, smallpox at 10, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 2 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Manchester.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—Auburn.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Buffalo.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 371, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Scranton.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 105,000. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria, 25; enteric fever, 7, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Williamsport.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population,

35,000. Total number of deaths 23, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1899. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Nov. 17.....	8,338	4	3									
Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 18.....	434,439	165	13						8		7	
Baton Rouge, La.....	do.....	10,478	1										
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	27,839	5	2									
Bennington, Vt.....	Nov. 16.....	6,391											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Nov. 18.....	35,006	12	1						1			
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	201	15								8	
Brockton, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	27,294	5	1						4			1
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	do.....	5,974	1							1			
Cambridge, Mass.....	Nov. 18.....	70,028	23	1								1	
Charleston, S. C.....	Nov. 11.....	54,955	631	5						3			
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	10	2		1							
Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 18.....	1,099,850	451	48						10	15	24	2
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Nov. 11.....	11,288	5	1									2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 4.....	296,908		10									
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	296,908	12						2	1	4		
Do.....	Nov. 18.....	296,908	17								3	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	26	1					1	1	2		
Detroit, Mich.....	Nov. 4.....	205,876	89	7						4			
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	205,876	88	5					1		3	1	
Dubois, Pa.....	Nov. 18.....	6,149	2										
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Nov. 11.....	9,416	6										
Dunmore, Pa.....	Nov. 18.....	8,315	7										
Elmira, N. Y.....	Nov. 11.....	29,708	6	2								1	
Erie, Pa.....	Nov. 18.....	40,634	14	2					1	2			
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	50,756	11						3				1
Everett, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	11,068	8	4					1				
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.....	22,037	6	1									
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Nov. 18.....	60,278	23	4					3				
Green Bay, Wis.....	Nov. 19.....	9,069	5								2		
Greenville, S. C.....	Nov. 11.....	8,607	5	1									
Do.....	Nov. 18.....	8,607	0										
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	6	1								1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	Nov. 12.....	163,003	57	2						2		1	
Do.....	Nov. 19.....	163,003	75	5						3		2	
Johnstown, Pa.....	Nov. 18.....	21,806	11	2						3		1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	do.....	32,011	13	2					1		2		
Lansingburg, N. Y.....	Oct. 7.....	10,550	4	2									
Do.....	Oct. 14.....	10,550	3										
Do.....	Oct. 21.....	10,550	7	1									
Do.....	Oct. 28.....	10,550	6	1					1				
Do.....	Nov. 4.....	10,550	8	11								1	
Do.....	Nov. 11.....	10,550	5									2	
Lawrence, Mass.....	do.....	44,654	19	1								1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	50,375	23	9								1	
Louisville, Ky.....	Nov. 9.....	161,129	64	11						2			
Do.....	Nov. 16.....	161,129	48	6									
Lowell, Mass.....	Nov. 18.....	77,696	32	3					1				
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	2										
McKeesport, Pa.....	Nov. 11.....	20,741	17							2	1		
Malden, Mass.....	Nov. 18.....	23,031	7								1		
Manchester, N. H.....	do.....	44,126	25	3							1	1	
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	5										
Melrose, Mass.....	Nov. 11.....	8,519	2										
Do.....	Nov. 18.....	8,519	4										
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	3										

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 9; colored, 22.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Nov. 18....	204,468	75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	68	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	Nov. 11....	13,947	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	126	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Newton, Mass.....	Nov. 18....	24,370	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	a 3,550,053	1,189	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	10	46	12
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Nov. 11....	140,452	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petersburg, Va.....	Nov. 20....	22,680	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Nov. 11....	1,046,964	314	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	24	.....
do.....	Nov. 18....	1,046,964	365	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	24	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	238,617	95	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	4	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17,281	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittston, Pa.....	do.....	10,302	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.....	do.....	36,425	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.....	do.....	13,268	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Providence, R. I.....	Nov. 18....	132,146	47	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.....	Nov. 20....	58,661	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Nov. 18....	44,843	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 11....	16,159	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18,060	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.....	Nov. 18....	75,215	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Seattle, Wash.....	Oct. 7.....	42,837	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Oct. 14....	42,837	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Oct. 21....	42,837	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Oct. 28....	42,837	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Nov. 4.....	42,837	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Nov. 11....	42,837	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shreveport, La.....	Nov. 18....	11,979	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40,152	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stoughton, Pa.....	do.....	9,250	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	do.....	25,448	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute, Ind.....	Nov. 3.....	30,217	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Nov. 10....	30,217	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	Nov. 18....	18,207	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 11....	230,392	117	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	.....
West Tampa, Fla.....	Nov. 4.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Nov. 11....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	35,013	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	Nov. 18....	23,853	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	Nov. 10....	84,655	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Nov. 18....	33,220	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 13, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	40		2	1.02	.30	
Portland, Me.....	41		2	.98		.18
Northfield, Vt.....	35		2	.77		.35
Boston, Mass.....	44		0	1.09		.14
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	47			.72		.49
Nantucket, Mass.....	46			.81		.72
Woods Hole, Mass.....	46		0	1.18		.98
Block Island, R. I.....	47		2	.98		.69
New Haven, Conn.....	45		2	.91		.38
Albany, N. Y.....	43		3	.70		.38
New York, N. Y.....	47		0	.91		.66
Harrisburg, Pa.....	44	1		.69		.52
Philadelphia, Pa.....	48		0	.77		.62
New Brunswick, N. J.....	47		3	.90		.63
Atlantic City, N. J.....	48		2	.80		.62
Baltimore, Md.....	49		0	.70		.66
Washington, D. C.....	48		2	.68		.64
Lynchburg, Va.....	50		1	.70		.61
Cape Henry, Va.....	53		0	.84		.74
Norfolk, Va.....	54		1	.70		.58
Charlotte, N. C.....	54		3	.70		.70
Raleigh, N. C.....	53		2	.54		.41
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	55		0	.91		.74
Hatteras, N. C.....	59		1	1.21		1.09
Wilmington, N. C.....	58		3	.60		.27
Columbia, S. C.....	56		1	.56		.56
Charleston, S. C.....	60	1		.70	.43	
Augusta, Ga.....	57		1	.70		.70
Savannah, Ga.....	61		0	.52		.52
Jacksonville, Fla.....	64		0	.56		.50
Jupiter, Fla.....	73		0	.81		.77
Key West, Fla.....	75		1	.53		.51
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	56	1		.79		.72
Tampa, Fla.....	65	2		.43		.32
Pensacola, Fla.....	62	3		.84		.84
Mobile, Ala.....	60	3		.86		.86
Montgomery, Ala.....	58	1		.72		.72
Vicksburg, Miss.....	58	5		1.11		1.11
New Orleans, La.....	63	3		.98		.98
Shreveport, La.....	57	5		1.08		1.08
Fort Smith, Ark.....	51	7		.88		.71
Little Rock, Ark.....	54	5		1.29		1.22
Palestine, Tex.....	57	4		1.05		1.05
Galveston, Tex.....	65	3		1.05		1.05
San Antonio, Tex.....	60	5		.47	.13	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	63	4		.76		.34
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	54	6		1.09		1.09
Nashville, Tenn.....	52	2		.89		.83
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	54		2	.90		.86
Knoxville, Tenn.....	51		1	.91		.90
Louisville, Ky.....	50		1	.95		.86
Indianapolis, Ind.....	46	2		.92		.92
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	48		2	.75		.66
Columbus, Ohio.....	46		2	.75		.74
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	46		0	.70		.27
Pittsburg, Pa.....	47		1	.56		.11
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	42		3	.77		.70
Rochester, N. Y.....	42		1	.70		.46
Buffalo, N. Y.....	43		2	.74		.69
Erie, Pa.....	45		2	1.03		.65
Cleveland, Ohio.....	45		1	.70		.57
Sandusky, Ohio.....	45		2	.76		.66
Toledo, Ohio.....	44		1	.70		.39
Detroit, Mich.....	43		1	.63		.24
Lansing, Mich.....	39	1		.56		.56
Port Huron, Mich.....	41	4		.70		.36
Alpena, Mich.....	37	1		.70		.65
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	34	3		.60		.66
Marquette, Mich.....	37	5		.63		.39
Green Bay, Wis.....	36	6		.56		.33

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 13, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	41	1	.....	.70	.....	.61
Milwaukee, Wis.....	40	5	.....	.49	.....	.44
Chicago, Ill.....	43	3	.....	.63	.....	.63
Duluth, Minn.....	36	5	.....	.40	.....	.34
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	36	6	.....	.28	.....	.17
La Crosse, Wis.....	39	4	.....	.35	.....	.34
Dubuque, Iowa.....	40	7	.....	.49	.....	.47
Davenport, Iowa.....	42	8	.....	.49	.....	.49
Des Moines, Iowa.....	41	9	.....	.41	.03	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	43	9	.....	.49	.....	.49
Hannibal, Mo.....	43	10	.....	.49	.....	.49
Springfield, Ill.....	45	5	.....	.70	.....	.70
Cairo, Ill.....	51	3	.....	1.04	.....	1.01
St. Louis, Mo.....	48	7	.....	.77	.....	.72
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	43	9	.....	.67	.....	.56
Springfield, Mo.....	45	9	.....	.84	.....	.65
Kansas City, Mo.....	45	10	.....	.52	.13	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	42	13	.....	.28	.....	.27
Wichita, Kans.....	43	13	.....	.21	.....	.21
Concordia, Kans.....	42	9	.....	.21	.....	.21
Lincoln, Nebr.....	39	11	.....	.17	.....	.17
Omaha, Nebr.....	41	8	.....	.27	.....	.27
Sioux City, Iowa.....	36	10	.....	.14	.25	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	37	9	.....	.14	.....	.14
Valentine, Nebr.....	36	8	.....	.12	.....	.12
Huron, S. Dak.....	32	9	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	34	8	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	30	6	.....	.21	.....	.19
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	33	6	.....	.14	.....	.08
Williston, N. Dak.....	30	8	.....	.14	.....	.02
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	35	8	.....	.18	.01	.....
Helena, Mont.....	35	8	.....	.14	.....	.10
Miles City, Mont.....	34	10	.....	.09	.08	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	35	9	.....	.09	.....	.09
Spokane, Wash.....	40	9	.....	.35	.....	.17
Walla Walla, Wash.....	45	4	.....	.28	.06	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	38	7	.....	.21	.45	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	38	6	.....	.14	.....	.05
Boise, Idaho.....	40	10	.....	.28	.51	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	41	10	.....	.29	.44	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	27	14	.....	.21	.....	.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	35	9	.....	.07	.00	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	38	8	.....	.07	.....	.07
Denver, Colo.....	39	10	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	38	10	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	43	10	.....	.12	.....	.12
Oklahoma, Okla.....	50	10	.....	.42	.....	.42
Amarillo, Tex.....	47	9	.....	.07	.....	.07
Abilene, Tex.....	51	13	.....	.32	.....	.34
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	38	9	.....	.20	.....	.20
El Paso, Tex.....	52	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	59	8	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	46	8	.....	1.08	.45	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	45	8	.....	1.46	.31	.....
Fort Canby, Wash.....	50	4	.....	1.91	1.84	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	47	7	.....	1.27	.....	.18
Roseburg, Oreg.....	47	6	.....	.77	.69	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	50	9	.....	.77	.81	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	56	.....	.....	.62	1.05	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	42	2	.....	.32	.23	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	55	3	.....	.41	.75	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	2	.....	.53	.85	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	57	3	.....	.28	.13	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	58	1	.....	.42	.94	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	60	4	.....	.25	.....	.25
San Diego, Cal.....	59	2	.....	.10	.....	.10
Yuma, Ariz.....	64	5	.....	.07	.....	.07

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to November 24, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Matrah.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 11.....		135	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 6-Oct. 3.....		18	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 23.....		282	
Kurrachee.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 21.....	18	21	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 1.....		10	
Japan:				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	.....do.....	3		
Miye Ken.....	.....do.....	1		
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 26.....	4	3	
Tokyo Fu.....	July 26-Aug. 31.....	31	7	
Yokohama.....	July 16-Aug. 26.....	3	3	
	Oct. 8-Oct. 14.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		1	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 22.....		25	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		4	
	June 1-June 30.....		8	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12.....	177	85	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Oct. 13.....		94	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	2	2	
	Oct. 22-Oct. 28.....	1	1	
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9.....	2	1	
Colon.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3.....	1	1	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45	
	Aug. 15-Sept. 19.....	27	9	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 24.....	60	21	
Heredia.....	.....do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29.....	2	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14.....	1		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	1		
Guantanamo.....	Oct. 13.....	1		On ss. Flandria.
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 30.....	133	42	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 4.....	39	25	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	14	5	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	11	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27.....	2		One doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
	Oct. 3.....	1		
Nuevitas.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16.....	1		
	Nov. 14.....	1		On transport Ingalls.
Puerto Principe.....	To Aug. 9.....	39	13	
Santa Clara.....	Oct. 27.....	1		
Santiago.....	June 10-Nov. 4.....	227	50	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Curacao.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 14...	1	1	
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	do.....			Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....			Yellow fever prevalent.
Cinchapa.....	Aug. 23.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 26.....		133	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....		5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 30.....		66	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 8.....		36	
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	Do.
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 23.....			
San Juan la Junta.....	Aug. 24.....			Do.
San Lorenzo.....	do.....			Do.
Tampico.....	July 1-July 7.....	1	1	
	Sept. 16-Sept. 29.....	4	1	
	Oct. 2.....	7		
Tapona.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Tuxpan.....	July 30-Nov. 6.....		69	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Nov. 16.....		244	
Victoria.....	Oct. 6.....			Do.
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 30.....		1	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1.....	3	1	
	Sept. 1.....			Do.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djiddah.....	June 30.....			Plague reported.
Brazil:				
Santos.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 17.....	23	10	
Sao Paulo.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 17.....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	July 1-Aug.		540	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 11-Oct. 4.....	1,636	1,579	
Fuchau.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 26.....			Do.
Niuchwang.....	Aug. 18.....			Do.
Yingkou.....	do.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 4-Sept. 30.....	93	44	
England:				
Plymouth.....	Oct. 9.....	1		On steamship Peninsula.
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200		
India:				
Bengal.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		74	
Bombay, Presidency of.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 23.....		8,659	
TOTALS TO AUGUST 11, 1899 (a).				
Ahmednugger District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	45	31	Total, 1,273 cases; 956 deaths.
	Oct. 9-Oct. 15.....		211	
Akalkot State.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 8.....		7	
Aundh State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	26	17	Total, 1,951 cases; 1,383 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....	446		
Belgaum District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	750	598	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		1,328	
Baroda Territory.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	29	19	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		24	
Bhor State.....	do.....		58	
Bijapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	98	82	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		502	
Broach District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	37	27	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		9	
Cutch State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	29	27	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,634 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		20	
Dharwar District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	143	95	Total, 38,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15.....		965	

a Extract from Indian Times sent by United States consul.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Hyderabad District.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 15...	.....	223	
Janjira State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	0	1	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	1	
Kaira District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	58	46	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,578 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	24	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	.....	24	
Kanara District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	11	11	Total, 433 cases; 311 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	60	
Khandesh District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	0	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	5	
Kolaba District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	15	9	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
	Oct. 9-Oct. 15...	.....	1	
Kolhapore and Southern Maharata Country.	do.....	624	500	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,408 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	1,526	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
Kurrachee.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	1	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 8...	.....	9	Total, 6,573 cases; 5,084 deaths.
Nassik District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	470	361	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	1,355	Total, 20,163 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
Poona District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1,400	1,150	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	1,695	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
Rewa Kantha.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	25	25	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
Rutnagherry District.....	do.....	18	15	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	42	Total, 27,087 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
Satara District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	228	177	
	Oct. 2-Aug. 15...	.....	1,456	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
Savanur State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	1	1	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	98	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
Sholapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	29	24	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	117	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
Surat District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	61	40	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	206	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
Thana District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	108	86	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	110	Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay City.....	May 27-Oct. 17...	.....	1,392	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 30...	.....	550	
Central Provinces.....	Oct. 9-Oct. 15...	.....	48	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	637	
Kurrachee City.....	Aug. 6-Oct. 21...	33	30	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	31	
Mysore State.....	do.....	.....	383	
Japan:				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10...	2	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 15.....	.....	.....	Plague reported epidemic.
Nagasaki Ken.....	do.....	2	.....
Taiwan, Formosa.....	do.....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-July 26...	1,550	1,236	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases, 1,866 deaths.
Lorenzo Marquez:				
Lorenzo Marquez...	Nov. 4.....	3	.....
Magude.....	Sept. 22.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	2	2	
Mauritius:				
	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
	July 14-July 20...	30	29	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 28...	68	42	
Mozambique.....	Aug. 25.....	.....	.....	Do.
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Sept. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
P. rsia:				
Buahir.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Do.
	May 26-June 18...	.....	40	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 12.....	1	1	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 15...	160	55	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
Russia:				
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10...	.....	21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1	.....
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		1	
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...		6	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 31-Aug. 6...	1		
Ghent.....	June 10-Oct. 28...	31	11	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	June 23-July 1...		1	
Aug. 27-Oct. 28...		28		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 28...			
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 3-Sept. 16...	5		
May 19-Oct. 6...		1,249	678	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 23...		2	
China:				
Fuchau.....	Sept. 16.....			Smallpox reported always prevalent.
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 12-July 24...	2		
July 26-Aug. 1...		1	1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		1	
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...		1	
Cairo.....	May 20-Oct. 14...		30	
England:				
Bradford.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4...	1		
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...		1	
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	5	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1		
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...		1	
Germany:				
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1		
Oct. 23-Oct. 29...		1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Nov. 4...	177	43	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Oct. 17...		132	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...		2	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 29...		13	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...	246		
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...			Smallpox reported.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Nov. 11...		43	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Nov. 5...	121	74	
Cuchio.....	Sept. 29.....	25		
Mulette.....	.....do.....	12		
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26...		3	
Ojenesa.....	Sept. 29.....	50		
Pilares.....	.....do.....	15		
Progreso.....	Oct. 7.....	30		
San Antonio.....	Sept. 29.....	20		
San Felipe.....	Oct. 7.....	100		
San Francisco.....	Sept. 29.....	5		
San Juan.....	.....do.....	100		
Suarez.....	Oct. 7.....	40		
Tuxpam.....	Oct. 24-Oct. 30...		8	
Vado de Piedras.....	Sept. 29.....	20		
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 3-Nov. 9...		1	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22...	1		
Russia:				
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1		
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 30...	117	56	
Odessa.....	June 10-Oct. 28...	57	16	
Riga.....	June 1-June 30...		22	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Oct. 28...	128	37	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Oct. 21...		33	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		15	
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	5	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 7...		44	
Turkey:				
Belcut.....	June 27-July 1...	1		
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Oct. 14...	21	1	
Smyrna.....	May 27-Oct. 15...		12	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-Oct. 7...	4		

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, November 1, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The imperial chancellor has instructed the governments of the maritime states, by circular of October 24, to institute sanitary police measures against vessels arriving from Brazilian ports and all ports on the eastern American coast lying south of the fortieth parallel.

NETHERLANDS.—The ministry of the interior, by order of October 20, declared Santos to be infected and increased the time of detention for suspect ships to ten days.

SWEDEN.—By order of October 20 the city of Santos is declared infected.

NORWAY.—By royal order of October 10 Madagascar is declared infected, and arrivals from ports of the island are subject to quarantine. The Pescadores Islands are, under the same date, declared clean from plague.

SWITZERLAND.—The canton of Thurgau has notified all sanitary officers that the conditions of the resolutions adopted by the Swiss Confederation, August 22, 1899, shall be enforced against persons arriving from plague-infected localities. Physicians and hotel proprietors are instructed in their duties in this respect and measures to be taken in case of any sanitary official becoming infected with plague in the performance of his duties are prescribed.

TURKEY.—The international sanitary council has decided to permit new matting from Egyptian ports to enter ports of the Turkish Empire.

MALTA.—By order of September 29 the admission of plants and roots from Mediterranean ports shall be allowed only when the certificate of admission is signed by the British consul.

SPAIN.—By royal order of October 18 the measures ordered August 24 against Lorenzo Marques are suspended for vessels arriving under normal conditions, and which can show proof that they were certified as clean after September 17. Strict quarantine measures are ordered against vessels from Santos which cleared after September 30. Ports within 165 kilometers from Santos are declared suspect.

BRAZIL.—According to advices of October 21 vessels are prohibited clearing from Santos for other Brazilian ports.

URUGUAY.—Under date of September 27 the Government adopted the measures prescribed by the national board of health against the importation of plague from Paraguay. They are in substance as follows:

1. All vessels arriving from Paraguayan ports, or ports in communication with Paraguayan ports, shall be retained at the island of Flores, and passengers destined for Montevideo shall be subject to disinfection of effects.

2. Passengers and crew shall be subject to medical surveillance.

3. Passengers shall be subject to a ten days' period of observation if the voyage has lasted less than fifteen days, or a five days' period when the voyage has been more than 15 days in duration.

4. Before the arrival of the vessel at the lazaretto all the clothing for laundry shall be disinfected on board.

5. Importation of the following-named articles is prohibited: Feathers, hair, hides, wool, horns, bags packed with herbs, tobacco in bales, stuffs, and every other species of merchandise in bales or bags.

6. Vessels under observation, both steam and sail, shall unlade in the outer roads.

7. After unlading, the vessel shall undergo thorough disinfection at the island of Flores; after which it shall remain as many days under observation as are prescribed for passengers, otherwise the vessel shall not be given pratique.

8. Mail bags shall be disinfected at the island of Flores.

9. Vessels which have undergone thorough disinfection in Argentine ports shall be allowed pratique after sanitary inspection.

Vessels which have undergone only the observation ordered at Formosa (a town in Argentina, distant 50 kms. from Asuncion, in Paraguay), shall undergo strict inspection of passengers and crew, in order to ascertain the sanitary condition of those on board, and in case no need for further observation be discovered, the vessel shall be admitted.

10. Cooperation for public information is required.

CHOLERA.

Bulgaria.—By order of October 18, Bassorah is declared infected.

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, November 1, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On October 14 the mail steamer *Peninsular* disembarked at Plymouth a colored fireman who had been taken ill on October 9 with plague en route; also the sick man's attendant. Both were placed under sanitary police surveillance on the hospital ship *Pique* lying off Plymouth. The mail steamer left Plymouth for London. According to last advices no further cases had developed on board.

PORTUGAL.—From October 13 to 19 the daily report of cases and deaths from Oporto was as follows: 3, 0; 4, 2; 2, 1; 1, 4; 4, 1; 1, 0; 5, 3. Outside of Oporto 2 cases were reported at Baguim on October 13 and 18; in Guimares and Barcellos 1 each on October 17.

EGYPT.—During the week ended October 13 no plague cases were reported at Alexandria.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended September 23, 94 plague deaths were reported in the city of Bombay; preceding week, 89. In the presidency 4,506 plague deaths; preceding week 4,122. In the city of Poona, 501; preceding week, 607. In the districts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Surat the epidemic had increased. In the Belgaum district and the South Mahratta States it had declined. In the State of Mysore the status of the epidemic was unaltered. Several cases were reported from the four districts of the State of Hyderabad. In the district and city of Nagpur the number of deaths brought to official notice had fallen from 57 to 16.

During the official week ended September 30, 5,702 plague deaths were reported for all India; preceding week, 4,977. Of these, 82 occurred in the city of Bombay and 5,179 in the presidency. The epidemic had again increased in the districts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bigapur, and in the Kohlhapur State, while it had decreased in the city of Poona, in the Belgaum district and the Surat district. In Calcutta there was an increase in the number of plague deaths, 57 from 42; in the State of Mysore, Chitaldrug district, the epidemic had also increased. In the State of Hyderabad the epidemic continues and in the city of Nagpur it has increased.

• EPIZOOTIC BULLETIN.

[Translated in this Bureau from official report.]

• **TREBIZONDE.**—September 19, 1899. Bovine plague has reappeared in the vicinity of Of.

SALONICA.—September 21. Sheep pox has just appeared in many villages of Kaza d'avrat-Hissar and at Rahowka, in the district of Drama. Stomachic anthrax is disappearing in the Kaza of Langaza. The veterinary of the vilayet of Salonica reports, September 28, that anthrax has appeared in many villages of the district of Tikréche. In some cases it takes the form of bovine plague.

MERSINE.—Bovine plague continues in the environs of Mersine, and anthrax fever in the vicinity of Tarsus.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—October 5. Anthrax persists in certain street car stables.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

HONDURAS.

Reports from La Ceiba.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *October 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the public health remains satisfactory in this port and tributary territory. There has been 1 death this week, adult, from Bright's disease, another from anæmia. Storms have swept the coast this week, and the rain is continuous. Steamers are loading with great difficulty. Only 1 vessel has cleared during the week just closed, viz, the *Sunniva*, Norwegian; Johnansen, master; New Orleans; crew, 14; no passengers.

Respectfully,

WM. D. HAMILTON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

BRAZIL.

Plague in Santos and Sao Paulo.

November 17.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Havelburg reports as follows: Up to the present time there have been 23 cases with 10 deaths; 7 cured (at Santos). At Sao Paulo there have been 2 cases. This is the situation at present writing, but the feeling is that we have seen the worst and from this time onward matters will improve.

CHINA.

Plague in Niuchang—From a correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for your information, a copy of a report received from the consul general at Shanghai with his dispatch of the 11th ultimo, upon the plague in Niuchwang.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Disease spreading.—On the 28th ultimo 40 deaths occurred within quite a small area of the native city, and the price of coffins has risen from 10 to 50 taels, showing that the disease is spreading rapidly. Two cases of plague have already occurred in foreign compounds situated at the extreme west and east of the Foreign Settlement. I am informed that four Russians have been seized with the plague at the Russian Settlement; and in spite of all this evidence of rapid increase we are to possess our souls in patience, for "instructions are hourly expected," and have been for the last ten days. It needs no prophetic inspiration to foretell what will happen if the Peking authorities maintain their passivity.

The Russians are not blind to the danger threatening the prosperity of their operations in Manchuria. They will be justified in raising the voice of protest when, in the face of such crass ineptitude to grapple with the difficulty, they take the management into their own hands, place the town and settlement under martial law, and carry out the necessary sanitary reform "by order of the Czar." Are they, fully alive as they are to the danger of the infection spreading beyond their frontier, likely to tacitly acquiesce in submission to the fatalistic ignorance of Celestial officialdom? I, for one, think not.

OCTOBER 2.

Proposed measures against the spread of plague.

PEKING, CHINA, September 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of correspondence between this legation, the United States vice-consul at Niuchang, and the Tsung li yamen in regard to proposed measures against the spread of the bubonic plague, which now threatens all the treaty ports of north China.

It is hoped that the first frost will kill the germs of this most infectious and dangerous disease, but in the meantime the foreign residents of Niuchang are anxious to have such a strict quarantine established and maintained as will insure them against another outbreak in the spring.

If the disease once gains a foothold in the treaty ports, its spread over all north China may be accepted as a certainty, owing to the wretched sanitary condition of most Chinese cities and towns, and the impossibility of maintaining in the interior an effective quarantine against infected places.

The difficulty now seems to be one of funds, as the consular body at Niuchang has formulated plans which the Chinese authorities declare to be not only unnecessary, but also which call for a larger expenditure of money than they have available for that purpose.

It is not thought here that the effort to secure any considerable sum of money for quarantine purposes will be successful, since the Chinese Government hope that the frost, which is now due, will effectually check any further progress of the disease.

As a precautionary measure and in response to a request of the dean of the diplomatic corps, made at the instance of the consular body at Shanghai, the Tsung li yamen has ordered that no more coffins be exported from the port of Niuchang.

The Department will be kept fully informed as to the situation.

Respectfully,

E. H. CONGER.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Correspondence.—Inclosure 1 in No. 263.]

NIUCHANG, August 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Dr. C. C. De Burgh Daly, medical officer at this port, has reported to the consuls that there is a sporadic outbreak of plague in the Chinese town, between 5 and 10 deaths occurring daily. The cooler weather having now commenced, I think it probable that the sickness will soon disappear.

Respectfully,

J. J. FRED'K BANDINEL,
Vice-Consul.

Hon. E. H. CONGER, *United States Minister, Peking.*

[Telegram.—Inclosure No. 2.]

NIUCHANG, September 9, 1899.

Chinese magistrate declines to adopt sanitary measures to abate plague. Grave danger to foreign community. Will you request Chinese Government to telegraph instructing magistrate to take immediate steps with consul and provide necessary funds? Other consuls are sending ideptical telegram.

BANDINEL.

AMERICAN LEGATION, *Peking.*

[Inclosure No. 3 in No. 263.]

PEKING, CHINA, September 12, 1899.

The undersigned, in the absence of the minister, has the honor to inform his highness and their excellencies of the Tsung li yamen that he is just in receipt of a telegram from the United States vice-consul at Niuchang to the effect that the Chinese magistrate at that place declines to adopt any sanitary measures against the plague for the adequate protection of Chinese or foreigners living there, and that the danger is very grave.

The undersigned is of the opinion that the necessary steps should be immediately taken to insure a strict quarantine of this port, as, if this scourge is once permitted to establish itself there, it will surely spread to the other northern ports, and not only be a great danger to the people, but a disturber of trade and commerce.

He therefore begs to request that his highness and their excellencies will cause telegraphic instructions to be sent to the magistrate directing him to take immediate steps, in cooperation with the foreign consuls, to establish and maintain a close quarantine, and that he provide the necessary funds for that purpose.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to his highness and their excellencies the assurances of his highest consideration.

H. G. SQUIERS,
Secretary of Legation.

To His Highness PRINCE CHING,

And their excellencies of the Tsung li Yamen, etc.

[Translation—Inclosure 4 in No. 263.]

PEKING, September 14, 1899.

SIR: We have to acknowledge the receipt of your note regarding the plague at Niuchang (here quoted).

This yamen telegraphed accordingly to the military governor of Moukden and the viceroy at Tientsin directing them to instruct the customs taotai at Niuchang to cooperate with the consuls in concerting effective measures against the epidemic.

Respectfully,

Cards of yamen ministers inclosed.

Hon. H. G. SQUIERS,

Secretary of United States Legation, Peking.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 263.]

NIUCHANG, September 22, 1899.

SIR: The senior (Japanese) consul has just received a note from the taotai, that he can only spare 1,000 taels from the customs revenue, which is absurd.

We require 25,000 taels down and 8,000 taels monthly. Unless the Chinese Government promptly desire the taotai or the commissioner of customs to place these sums at our disposal, the Russians will advance the money or more and (so they say) our sanitary board need not trouble about repayment. This of course means annexation and small blame to them, for unless we have the power and money to cope promptly with the disease it will spread inland to European Russia and northeast to Alaska.

We have proposed inspection of all boats going into the interior, of all native and foreign vessels entering or leaving the river, quarantine, plague hospitals, observation camps, cleansing of drains and streets, house-to-house visitation, removal of infected to hospitals, disinfection of houses, destruction (with compensation) of infected clothes and bedding, compulsory burial outside the walls, no coffins to be stored inside or removed to other towns or buried inside the walls. The town to be divided into at least 10 wards; foreign and Japanese doctors to be engaged, and volunteers invited.

A sanitary board to be appointed, excluding the consuls, including a minority of influential Chinese. Chairman, the commissioner of customs.

If we have the funds and power granted us, it will be necessary to send 3 or 4 gunboats here to protect the foreign residents and prevent a riot, which is otherwise very likely to occur.

Respectfully,

J. J. FRED'K BANDINEL,
Vice-Consul.

Hon. H. G. SQUIERS,

Secretary of United States Legation, Peking.

[Inclosure No. 7 in No. 263.]

NIUCHANG, September 23, 1899.

SIR: After I wrote to you yesterday the senior consul, Mr. Tanabe, called on the taotai and ascertained that his offer of 1,000 taels was consequent on a telegram from the tartar general, stating that the expenses of the sanitary measures were to be defrayed from the customs confiscation fund, and asking how much money was available from that fund.

The taotai also said that the plague had ceased (there are forty cases daily); that he had given orders to have the streets and drains cleansed; that next spring he would have the town supplied with fresh drinking water; that it would be impossible to persuade or compel the Chinese to remove their sick to hospitals, and that with the gratuitous dispensation of medicines his measures were ample.

To-day there was a meeting of consuls at which telegrams were read from the British and Japanese legations to the effect that the Tsung li yamen admitted the principle of our measures but considered our estimate of expenditure far too high.

We therefore decided to send a joint telegram to the tartar general urging him to instruct the taotai to provide the necessary funds in full and pointing out that otherwise the loss to the revenue, from the stoppage of trade, would far exceed the sums which we consider necessary, and mentioning that the funds were to be paid through the commissioner of customs, and that any money in excess of requirements would be retained and repaid through him.

I trust that you will succeed in inducing the Tsung li yamen to adopt and enforce these views.

Respectfully,

J. J. FRED'K BANDINEL,
Vice-Consul.

Hon. H. G. SQUIERS,

Secretary of United States Legation, Peking.

[Inclosure 8 in No. 263.]

PEKING, CHINA, October 1, 1899.

The legation has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of his highness and their excellencies of the 16th ultimo, in reply to the legation's note of the 12th ultimo, in reference to a proposed quarantine at Niuchang, in which it is stated that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the military governor at Moukden and to the viceroy at Tientsin directing them to instruct the customs taotai at Niuchang to cooperate with the consuls in concerting effective measures against the epidemic which now threatens that port.

It seems, however, that these orders are ineffective owing to lack of funds necessary to pay expenses of establishing the quarantine and carrying out the proposed sanitary regulations.

It is reported by the United States vice-consul there, that the customs taotai has only 1,000 taels available for the purpose, while the sum required is, in the opinion of the consular body, 25,000 taels immediately and 80,000 taels per month hereafter.

The legation is not entirely satisfied that this larger sum is absolutely necessary, but is quite of the opinion that the sum set apart is altogether inadequate.

The legation ventures to suggest that such a policy is short sighted and will in the end cost much more than a properly established quarantine, since, if this pest once gains a foothold in north China, as it surely will if not stamped out before the coming spring, China will lose, if not all, at least the greater part of her customs revenue from these treaty ports.

The legation begs to urge that the Tsung li yamen will cause the customs taotai at Niuchang to be at once provided with the necessary funds in order that there may be no further delay in not only establishing a close and strict quarantine at that port, but also to pay the cost of putting the city in proper sanitary condition, caring for the sick and disposing of the dead, as proposed by the consular body.

Respectfully,

H. G. SQUIERS,
Secretary of Legation.

[Inclosure 9 in No. 263.]

PEKING, CHINA, October 1, 1899.

SIR: The legation begs to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos. 336 and 337, dated September 22 and 23, in regard to the quarantine against plague at Niuchang, proposed sanitary regulations, etc.

The Tsung li yamen has again been urged to furnish sufficient funds to make the quarantine effective and to carry out the regulations your consular body has proposed, but it is believed that there is little prospect of success. The first demand for funds should have been, it is thought, more moderate. The amount allowed for the purpose at Tientsin is 1,000 taels per month, not including residence, medical staff, rent of land, use of customs, tidewaters and boats, which is considerably less than the amount said to be required for Niuchang, while the former port is much larger, of much more importance commercially, and would probably be a far more expensive port to quarantine. The demand has given the Chinese Government the opportunity wished for by them, to argue and procrastinate the matter until it is settled by "Jack Frost," and, as they hope, without any expense.

The legation will advise you by wire of the Tsung li yamen's reply to its last note.

Respectfully,

H. G. SQUIERS,
*Secretary of Legation.*Mr. J. J. FRED'K BANDINEL,
United States Vice-Consul, Niuchang.

[Inclosure No. 10 in No. 263.]

PEKING, CHINA, October 2, 1899.

SIR: The legation begs to confirm on the overleaf your telegram of the 30th ultimo and its reply of yesterday in regard to quarantine matters at Niuchang, and to inform you that the Tsung li yamen has again been strongly urged to place at the disposal of the customs taotai at that port a sum adequate to establish and maintain a quarantine and the sanitary regulations as proposed by the consular body.

As you were advised by the legation's dispatch No. 450, of the 1st instant, it is not thought here that any effort to secure the maximum amount demanded will be successful, and it would therefore seem advisable to accept the sum offered, make the best possible use of it, and, in case the conditions are the same when it is exhausted, to demand a further appropriation from the Chinese Government.

Respectfully,

H. G. SQUIERS,
*Secretary of Legation.*Mr. J. J. FRED'K BANDINEL,
United States Vice-Consul, Niuchang.

[Telegram.]

NIUCHANG, September 30, 1899.

Yamen instruct Taotai spend nothing, or at most 10,000 taels. Taotai says has no fund. Sum named altogether inadequate. Urge yamen authorize original estimate and whole scheme, and state what fund available. Communicate German, Dutch legations.

BANDINEL.

SQUIERS, Peking.

[Telegram.]

PEKING, October 1, 1899.

Have presented matter to yamen in strongest terms possible, but do not believe amount asked for will be allowed. Will advise by wire.

SQUIERS.

BANDINEL, Niuchang.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Tunas de Zaza, Trinidad, and Santa Cruz.—Yellow fever on steamship Euskaro at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, November 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the week ended November 11, 20 deaths have occurred in this city, 2 from malaria, 6 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases reported in this city. Death rate for the week is 26.07. Inspected during the week 14 vessels on arrival, and 10 previous to departure. No alien steerage passengers at this port for this week. The steamship *Euskaro*, Spanish, from Liverpool, arrived in this port Friday morning November 10, at 9 a. m., with Capt. L. Aralucea dead on board.

History of the vessel—*Euskaro* left Liverpool September 30, 1899, and touched at the following ports: Santander, October 6; Corunna, October 8; Vigo, October, 9; all being Spanish ports.

At these ports she took on 319 emigrants for Cuba. October 26, the ship reached Havana, where 310 immigrants were landed, the doctor on board leaving the vessel at this port. The vessel lay in open bay from October 26 to November 2; no one was allowed on shore except the captain, who went every day, and sometimes twice a day, remaining as late as 9 and 10 p. m.

The bill of health received at Havana recorded 53 cases of yellow fever and 13 deaths, with the words written on the face of bill "yellow fever increasing." The vessel left Havana on November 3, bill of health, clean. Arrived at Caibarien on November 4, and sailed on the 5th; bill of health clean, although the captain had received medical attendance for a slight indigestion. Arrived at Cienfuegos, November 10, 9 a. m., with body of captain who died on the 9th, at 9 p. m.

History of the case.—The captain was taken sick with slight headache, and pain in back, with nausea. No temperature taken. Arriving at Caibarien he had the medical attendance of the doctor, who prescribed lime juice, etc., for this nausea; on the 5th he was about the same; on the 7th he was much worse, and on the 8th the steward noticed a peculiar expression about the face, and saw he was a very sick man. On the 9th, eight hours before death, he commenced the vomiting of blood, which was black in appearance, and at 9 p. m. he expired. Pulse before vomiting, 62. He was constipated and passed very little urine. The body on inspection was very much swollen, and yellow, and fast turning black, although the weather was cool and not hot enough to cause rapid decomposition. With the above history, and the exposure at Havana, I pronounced it a very suspicious case, and

took all precautions against yellow fever. The vessel was retained in quarantine 3 miles out in the bay, an officer left on board with instructions to allow no one on board, and to allow no one to leave the vessel.

The captain's apartment being on deck, and isolated from the rest of the crew and passengers, was locked up, no one allowed to enter the room, the crew and passengers being carefully inspected and no one found sick. We returned to the vessel with the autoclave, and thoroughly fumigated the room where the body was; at 4 p. m. the body was placed in a coffin and hermetically sealed, then placed in a skiff and towed to the cemetery and buried before 7 p. m. No funeral was allowed.

After removing the body of the captain, the room was fumigated with formalin, and closed until 10 a. m. of the 11th, when it was opened and allowed to air. I then went in and removed the mattress, bed clothing, and all clothes that had been used by the captain, and had them all burned. The bed clothing, clothing, and apartments of the crew and passengers were then fumigated, and the decks washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

There being no possible chance for the infection of the cargo, on account of its character, and the distance from the captain's room, the following letter was sent to the collector of customs at this port:

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

To the collector of the port:

You are authorized to let Nicolas Castano & Co. unload the steamship *Euskaro*, now in quarantine, under the following conditions: That lighters are to go alongside vessel with men from shore, who must not be allowed to go on board the vessel. The cargo on board must be handled by the crew of the vessel, and none allowed on board of the barges. All work must be done while the sun is up.

As soon as the cargo is removed the vessel will be fumigated, and the effects of the crew and passengers will be passed through the steam chamber, and the vessel released from quarantine.

The crew and passengers are inspected each day, and no sickness has appeared up to this date, and I think there is no danger of another case on account of the temperature, which is about 70°, and only a few of the crew and passengers came in contact with the captain.

Tunas de Zaza.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports 9 deaths during the week, 2 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases. Inspected 7 vessels during the week.

Trinidad.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 6 deaths during the week, 2 from malaria, 1 from intestinal disease, and 1 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases. Inspected 5 vessels during the week.

Santa Cruz.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques, reports no deaths and no contagious diseases reported during the week. Inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, November 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 11, 1899:

There has been a remarkable drop in the temperature, and it has remained low for the past five days. There has been considerable rain,

and another norther has been trying to make its appearance. Notwithstanding the climatic change, deaths from yellow fever have continued.

The work at the station has not been very much decreased, and we still have very nearly a full complement of officers and men. We are really disinfecting a larger amount of baggage now than during the quarantine, for the reason that nonimmune travel to Florida is now permitted, with the exception of Key West and Miami, but all baggage for southern points has still to be disinfected. Naturally, travel has greatly increased, the Plant Line steamer carrying away from here on Saturday nearly 200 passengers.

In accordance with the Bureau telegram of November 1, suspending quarantine for ports in the United States, and also in accordance with a telegram from Dr. Porter, stating that quarantine regulations in Florida would be removed on the same date, nonimmune travel for Florida points was permitted after November 1. * * * Very few passengers, other than children under 10 years of age, were permitted to leave under these instructions.

An attempt was made the other day by a Key West passenger to run the quarantine and get into Tampa. The party in question, Arthur Edwards, was refused permission by the Florida authorities to go from Key West to Tampa without the usual five days' detention. The man, either acting on a sudden inspiration of his own, or by the advice of some kind friend, decided to come to Havana, land here, purchase a ticket for Tampa, and return on same boat. Unfortunately for him, he had to pass inspection by officers of this Service too many times before he could get away. He was first seen on board by the boarding officer, Dr. Torralbas, and then at this office when he applied for a certificate to go to Tampa. He purchased his ticket, and after he had gone on board the usual comparison of the incoming passenger list with the outgoing list revealed the fact that the man had just arrived from Key West, and that he was taking this out-of-the-way course to run the quarantine. He was accordingly taken off the vessel, with his baggage, just before the steamer sailed, and will be allowed to proceed to Tampa at the expiration of five days from Key West. Although this is the first instance of an attempt of this character, there is no doubt that many others will try to run quarantine in the same manner, but with our system of inspection and reinspection it is hardly possible for such cases to escape us.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Bureau telegram of November 11, directing that no nonimmune travel be permitted from Havana to Key West and Miami, the method in vogue prior to November 1 has been reestablished, and no nonimmune travel is permitted from Havana to any of the infected ports in Florida.

I submit the usual mortality table for the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table for Havana for week ended November 11, 1899.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	15
Yellow fever.....	5
Pneumonia.....	4
Enteritis.....	17
Croup.....	1
Dysentery.....	1
Enteric fever.....	2
Pernicious fever.....	1
Malaria.....	1
La grippe.....	1
Total.....	48

Report from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, November 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended November 4, 1899:

Matanzas.—Nineteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report showing a mortality of 24.80 per thousand. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; malarial fever, 2; heart disease, 2; enteritis, 1; other causes, 8. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Infectious fever, 1; diphtheria, 1. Fourteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 5 of these were foreign and 9 were coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Fifty health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Thirty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected and 10 were inspected and passed.

Cardenas.—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 10 deaths in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Thirteen coasting and 4 foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Act. Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 13 coasting vessels and 4 foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 12 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. No sanitary report was received for the week.

Caibarien.—Act. Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 4 foreign and 6 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 6 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Two deaths occurred, and no cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported, and the sanitary condition of Caibarien and vicinity is excellent.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, November 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended November 11, 1899:

Matanzas.—Twenty-two deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas dur-

ing the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 28.72 per thousand. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Malaria fever, 4; tuberculosis, 4; heart disease, 2; meningitis, 2; enteritis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; infectious fever, 1; dysentery, 1; other causes, 6. No cases of an infectious character were reported. Eleven vessels were inspected on arrival; 5 of these were foreign and 6 were coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 5 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Two health certificates were issued. Twenty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected, 2 by the request of the military authority and 3 were inspected and passed. The steamship *Hermann* was disinfected on the 7th, bound for Mobile, Ala.

Cardenas.—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 13 deaths in Cardenas, during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported; 4 foreign and 3 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival, and 6 bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabella de Sagua.—Nine coasting vessels and 2 foreign vessels were inspected on arrival, and 9 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels were issued. No sanitary report has been received for the week.

Caibarien.—Act. Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar: No deaths occurred in the municipal district of Caibarien during the week. No cases of contagious character were reported. Two foreign and 6 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 6 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Nuevitas—Leprosy in Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, November 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Saturday, October 4, 1899: The weather continues cool, with frequent heavy rains, and stray winds, but the storm which prevailed during last week has subsided. Seven vessels have arrived, and 11 bills of health have been issued.

The health conditions of this port, of its subports, and of the city of Puerto Principe continued satisfactory, with nothing of interest to report, save that I have recently learned of the existence of at least 3 well-marked cases of leprosy in this city of Nuevitas. So far as I can learn, there is no provision for their care made by the municipality, and the cases have the freedom of the city.

On inquiry of a prominent physician of Puerto Principe, I learn that there are 4 cases in San Lazaro Hospital in that city, and at least 1 case at large. From the same source, I understand that there is a city ordinance requiring the segregation of lepers, but that until recently it has been "more honored in the breach than the observance."

The mortality report for the city of Nuevitas for the week is inclosed.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report of Nuevitas for week ended November 4, 1899.

October 31, cerebral congestion.....	1
November 3, broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Total	2

J. R. ARIZA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Case of yellow fever on the transport Ingalls at Nuevitas.

[Cablegram.]

NUEVITAS, CUBA, November 14, 1899.

One case of yellow fever on the transport *Ingalls*—removed to isolation hospital, and ship quarantined. Troops aboard will be removed to detention camp to-morrow.

RICHARDSON, Assistant Surgeon.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended October 28, 1899:

Santiago.—During the week there were 15 deaths in the civil population, a decrease of 7 from the previous week. The following are the principal causes of death: Tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 2; intestinal diseases, 4; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 7; total, 15. Population, 34,000; mortality, 22.9.

During the week there were 2 new cases of yellow fever reported in city with no deaths.

The British steamship *Highfield* arrived in port from Havana on Wednesday, October 25; that same evening the chief officer was taken sick, the next morning the diagnosis of yellow fever was made, and he was removed to the lazaretto. This case ran a typical and severe course with the exception of the albuminuria which did not appear until the fifth day. It then ranged about 30 per cent by volume accompanied by uræmic symptoms. The case at present is doing well and will recover. Another symptom that especially attracted my attention was the jaundice, twelve hours after the onset it was marked, and since then it has been excessive. The ship was disinfected on the 26th, and detained; since then no new cases have appeared.

There are no cases of smallpox reported in this city, though on the 26th I saw a small negro girl pass this office with a typical discrete variola eruption in the pustular stage. Not as much attention is given these cases apparently as a case of measles in the States.

There has been considerable rainfall during the week; in 64 hours there was a total of 14 inches rainfall, the last day being accompanied by a wind averaging 81 miles an hour.

The weather statistics now given for the month of October are as follows: Maximum temperature, 86.3; minimum temperature, 72.5; average temperature, 79.4; average humidity, 84; rainfall, 19.06; rainy days, 23; prevailing winds, northeast 29 per cent.

Manzanillo.—During this period there were 4 deaths reported, 2 from

tuberculosis, 1 from malaria, and 1 from pneumonia. No new cases of yellow fever or smallpox have been reported.

Guantanamo.—The good health of this community continues, only 3 deaths are reported in all and of about 14,000 inhabitants from the following causes: Enteritis 1, tuberculosis 1, diabetes 1. There are evidently many deaths that are not reported. There has been an abundance of rain; Caimanera the port on a little elevation is above water, while the surrounding country is completely inundated.

The malarial diseases are not so prevalent at this time, but increase upon the appearance of dry weather.

The engineer of the steamship *Flandria* has recovered after a severe case; there was no black vomit throughout the course of the disease, but much altered blood was passed per anum during the period of convalescence.

Daiquiri.—During the week there was but 1 death from malaria. There is considerable pneumonia and malaria, due to the beginning of the cooler weather.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Further concerning the source of yellow fever on the Flandria.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 3, 1899.

SIR: In my report on the yellow fever that occurred on the Norwegian steamship *Flandria* I accepted the statement of the captain that these men had no communication with the shore; since then I have learned that two of the officers had been arrested for taking scraps of iron of the battleship *Maine* and had been lodged in jail by the captain of the port for two hours. This may have been a possible source of infection.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever on the transport Wright at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the U. S. A. transport *Wright* sailed from this port to Guantanamo Saturday, October 28, 1899, returning to this port on the 30th, with a suspicious case of sickness on board. On the morning of November 1, the diagnosis of yellow fever was made, and the patient removed to the lazaretto. The disinfecting bark *Rough Rider* was placed alongside immediately, and the ship disinfected. Since then (three days) no new cases have appeared.

The origin of the infection of this case is probably through some article sent from the city without disinfection. There is no history of a direct communication with any infected places.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended November 4, 1899:

Santiago.—There was a total of 17 deaths among the civil population of this city, an increase of 2 over the preceding period. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; malarial fevers, 2; intestinal diseases, 5; tetanus, 1; pneumonia, 2; other causes, 5; total, 17. Population, 34,000; mortality, 26.

The weather still continues rainy, but does not make any marked impression on the health of the individuals; it does produce a great depression of the sensual perception of all classes, especially new arrivals.

The building in which this office is located, though 170 years old, has not been able to withstand the rains, the front walls becoming undermined and are in danger of falling. It is possible that a new office will have to be secured.

There was one case of yellow fever reported in the town during this time, and one case that was taken from the U. S. A. transport *Wright*. The *Wright* was disinfected and detained in quarantine the required period.

Manzanillo.—During the week there were 6 deaths, the principal causes being tuberculosis, 2; tetanus, 1; nephritis, 1; other causes, 2.

There was no yellow fever or smallpox reported during the week, and the health of city and vicinity is good.

Guantanamo.—A total of 6 deaths was reported for the week from the following causes: Malarial fevers, 3; intestinal disease, 1; other causes, 2. No contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Daiquiri.—No report.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Further concerning yellow fever on the steamship Navarre, at St. Nazaire.

NANTES, FRANCE, November 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cablegram of October 30, concerning the existence of yellow fever at the port of St. Nazaire, 30 miles west of Nantes.

Sunday morning, October 29, the steamship *Navarre*, coming from Vera Cruz, Mexico, arrived in the port of St. Nazaire, reporting 2 deaths from yellow fever during the voyage. There were 2 cases of fever on board when the ship reached the outer harbor, where it was placed in quarantine. The cases were removed to the lazaretto, which is located on a point of land across the river Loire from the city. The passengers were also removed to the lazaretto, nothing but the mails having been landed in the city. Every effort will be made to prevent the spread of the disease. I regarded it necessary to report the matter by cable, from the fact that a large part of the shipment of goods from this district to the United States is made from the port of St. Nazaire. The

cases of fever did not develop until the ship passed the coast of Spain. The sickness has all been among the crew.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH I. BRITTAIN,

United States Consul at Nantes, France.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Work at the Pasteur Institute on the theory that toxins of one organism may protect against other germs belonging to the same group.

PARIS, FRANCE, November 2, 1899.

SIR: For your information I have the honor to state that I am now comparing, together with M. Letarge, the results of experiments with his "serum anti-coli," against the bacillus *icteroides* in animals, and will soon be able to determine, I hope, its possible value.

The similarity of *b. icteroides* in many cultural characteristics to certain varieties of *b. coli communis*, *b. typhi*, and *b. cholerae suis*, et *b. peripleuro-pneumoniae*, rather indicates, as shown in the report of the Havana Commission, a great similarity of their toxins, since animals succumb to these toxins in a very similar manner. Should this prove true it rather easily follows that any substance introduced into the economy capable of reinforcing the protective powers of the body, mainly of the blood serum, against any one of this so closely allied group of organisms, will also be found useful against the other members of the group. This has been found true, to a certain extent, of the "serum anti-coli" (Letarge) against *b. peri-pleuro-pneumoniae*, and *b. cholerae suis* (Hungary). Not so much against *b. typhi*.

This group of toxins is so variable that thus far no standard has been attained, the virulence of the culture not being a sure criterion of its toxic power at all times. I am convinced that much of this is due to individual resistance of the animal inoculated.

The most protective serum, then, against yellow fever may be derived from some other member of the allied group. This may be seen in the experiments of Reed and Carroll of attaining immunity in animals against *b. icteroides* by the use of sterile cultures of *b. cholerae suis*, and *vice versa*; yet this result does not prove *identity* of these organisms, only that the resistance of the animal has been increased, in either case, by the use of an appropriate means. The same result may possibly be attained with nearly allied colon organisms. In this laboratory it has been attained in the case of Hungarian hog cholera and an allied colon organism (Letarge).

Acute infectious diseases are characterized by certain symptoms and anatomic changes which indicate the mode of reaction of the animal (man) to the specific poison, and since these reactions are of such invariable character as to specify the disease, it seems reasonable that the toxins giving rise to them must also be invariable. Therefore, despite the fact of the immunity gained from the use of the one organism against the other of this group, we must conclude that these accessory facts of similarity in culture and in the toxins does not diminish or extinguish the important characteristic of specificity. * * *

Respectfully,

EUGENE WASDIN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Reports from the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, November 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At the City of Mexico for the week ended November 6, 62 passengers were inspected, 60 passed and 2 detained, and baggage (5 pieces) disinfected. At Monterey for the week ended November 4, 53 passengers were inspected and passed. At San Luis Potosi for the week ended November 4, 12 passengers were inspected and passed.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Closure of train-inspection service in Mexico.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, November 10, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with Bureau letter (P. L. G.) of October 26, 1899, in which I am ordered to close the train-inspection work in the Republic of Mexico on November 15, 1899, I have the honor to inform you that I have notified the acting assistant surgeons appointed by me that their services will be discontinued on that date, and have transmitted their respective pay rolls accordingly. The acting assistant surgeons at Monterey and San Luis Potosi will report the closure of these substations at noon of November 15 by wire to this office, after which I will report by wire to the Bureau the closure of the inspection work in the Republic of Mexico. Act. Asst. Surg. T. J. Turpin will be relieved from duty here on November 15, and leaving here the same day for Laredo, Tex., will report his arrival at that place on November 17. His pay rolls have been made out and transmitted accordingly.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Deaths from yellow fever at Orizaba.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, November 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 11 deaths from yellow fever have been reported at Orizaba since October 20, no deaths having been reported between October 10, and the former date.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Concerning the fever in Orizaba.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, November 10, 1899.

SIR: Dr. Manuel S. Iglasia, a member of the Vera Cruz board of health, who has just returned from Orizaba, where he has been to investigate the character of the prevalent fever at that place, makes the following statement in regard to the disease: He says that the

fever is confined to one section of the city, an area of about 8 acres, and is a malarial infection. The fever is of the hemorrhagic variety and simulates yellow fever in many of its symptoms. There have been about 180 cases and 118 deaths from the fever, and as there were some cases of yellow fever prevalent, it will be impossible to determine how many were yellow and how many paludic.

None of the employees of the hospital nor of the ambulance corps are immunes from yellow fever, except the physician in charge; yet there has not been a single case of contagion among them.

One physician, who recognized the malarial symptoms, used quinine in his practice, and had a smaller percentage of deaths than any other.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, November 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended November 9: New cases of yellow fever, 4; deaths from yellow fever, 3; from tuberculosis, 13; from smallpox, 1. Seven cases of smallpox were reported to-day, 6 from the city and 1 from the women's hospital. The 6 cases were all from one house, which was disinfected and fumigated by the local health authorities, the patients having been removed to the pesthouse. The total mortality for the city for the week was 42.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

Quarantine against Santos, Brazil, on account of plague.

AMSTERDAM, October 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that, in view of the prevalence of the pest at Santos, Brazil, the minister of the interior of the Netherlands has ordered the establishment of a quarantine of 10 days against arrivals from that port, this in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 28, 1877, as amended by the act of April 8, 1893.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. HILL,

United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Malaria Mission—Means for destroying the malaria bearing mosquito.

[From advance sheets Consular Reports.]

Consul Hill sends from Amsterdam, September 30, 1899, newspaper clippings in regard to the commission sent to Sierra Leone by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases to investigate the causes of malaria. The results of the mission seem to be the discovery that local species of *Anopheles* (mosquitoes) carry malaria; that these species breed in a few stagnant puddles. The practical results, adds the article, depend

on the Government and medical profession. The grubs can be killed in a few hours with kerosene oil; but operations must be continued systematically, and some of the more dangerous puddles must be drained. The physicians composing the commission have concluded that the true malarial fever is caused solely by the mosquito—probably entirely by the *Anopheles* species. Most of the fever can be got rid of at almost no cost, except of a little energy on the part of the local authorities.

The London Times, of September 28, 1899, comments on the above, in part, as follows:

Mosquitos, entomologically, are only gnats, or culicidæ, of which there are about one hundred and fifty known species, *Anopheles* being one genus out of several; and the particular *Anopheles* which has been proved guilty of fever carrying is a large variety, distinguished by having four spots on its wings. So far, at least, no conviction has been obtained against any other member of the gnat family, but it would be somewhat hazardous to extend to them the principles of English jurisprudence, and to regard them as innocent until they have been proved guilty. For the common English gnat, *Culex pipiens*, there is probably sufficient exculpatory evidence of a negative kind; but it is clear that, in malarious regions, all blood-sucking insects must be at least suspected. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the inquiry, so far, has reached only an early stage, and that not only may there be tropical fevers which are not due to the ague parasite, but there may be also harmless gnats in infected districts. The most encouraging part of Dr. Ross's letter is that in which he expresses his belief that the destruction of the peccant insects, in the puddles in which they spend their larval stage, can be effected without excessive difficulty, and, in a large measure, by an agent so little dangerous as kerosene. If this expectation should be realized, the effect will be to open up immense regions of African and other countries to European colonization and to take away one of the great scourges of the world. It seems highly probable that the destructive effect of the tsetse fly on horses may be due to some similar parasite conveyed by bites, and that the infinitely little, as in so many other recent instances, will be found to play a most important part in relation to the history and destinies of mankind.

NORWAY.

Santos, Brazil, and the ports of Paraguay declared infected with plague.

CHRISTIANIA, October 30, 1899.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send notification issued by the Norwegian Government and declaring the city of Santos in Brazil and the ports of Paraguay infected with the plague.

Respectfully,

HENRY BORDEWICH,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

SALVADOR.

No yellow fever in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, October 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there is no case of yellow fever in San Salvador, and that sanitary precautions have gone into effect lately.

Respectfully,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 153, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 12; whooping cough, 5, and 30 from phthisis pulmonalis.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 82,660. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CHILI—*Antofagasta*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 71, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

COLOMBIA—*Colon*.—Two weeks ended November 7, 1899. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 9. No contagious diseases.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 59. No deaths from contagious disease.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 4, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Bolton, viz, 25.7, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 11.3.

London.—One thousand six hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 33; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 39; whooping cough, 14; enteric fever, 29, and diarrhea and dysentery, 22. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand. In Greater London 2,123 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 19 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 4, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 4.5, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 31.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 244 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; measles, 38, and 2 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 4, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 14.2, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 20.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 573, including diphtheria, 9; measles, 26; scarlet fever, 11, and whooping cough, 7.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 199,080. Total number of deaths, 335, including diphtheria, 1; enteric

fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 42 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Genoa.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 221,589. Total number of deaths, 346, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 40 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Two weeks ended November 4, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAVA—Batavia.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious or epidemic diseases.

NICARAGUA—San Juan.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended October 7, 1899, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 670,000, show a total of 491 deaths, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 48 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Reports for the week ended October 14, 1899, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 670,000, show a total of 207 deaths, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 2, and 34 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Leipsic	Oct. 28	430,635	137							2	1	3	2	
Leith	do	77,385	16									1		
Licata	do	20,000	14						1					
Do	Nov. 4	20,000	14											
Liege	Oct. 28	170,175	38										1	
Liverpool	do	668,645	337							7	4	3	6	2
Do	Nov. 4	668,645	265							4	3	3	6	3
Livingston, Guatemala.	do	1,500	3											
London	Oct. 28	6,528,434	2,342							60	16	71	41	13
Do	Nov. 4	6,528,434	123							41	12	58	44	16
Lyons	Oct. 28	466,028	158							6				
Madras	Sept. 29	452,518	250					1					5	
Do	Oct. 6	452,518	333										6	
Do	Oct. 13	452,518	349										4	
Manchester	Oct. 23	546,010	255							1	1	3	3	2
Do	Nov. 4	546,010	219							3	2	2	4	2
Mannheim	Oct. 28	129,161	36							1		1		
Marseilles	Nov. 6	447,344	315											
Matamoras	Nov. 9	16,304	4											
Mayence	Oct. 28	80,000	19											
Mazatlan	Nov. 5	16,700	15											
Messina	Nov. 4	107,000	23					1	1					
Milan	do	481,297												
Monte Cristi	Nov. 11	3,000	1											
Montevideo	Sept. 30	215,061	65							1				
Do	Oct. 7	215,061	64											
Newcastle on Tyne	Oct. 28	228,625	88									3	1	
Do	Nov. 4	228,625	87									1	3	1
Nice	Oct. 30	114,000	34							1				
Nottingham	Nov. 4	250,000	81							6	1	1	3	
Nuevo Laredo	Nov. 11	6,000	5	2										
Nuremberg	Oct. 14	233,500	108								1	1	9	
Odessa	Oct. 28	414,800	167						2	10		3	2	
Osaka and Hiogo	Oct. 7	214,119	132											
Do	Oct. 14	214,119	123							1		1		
Do	Oct. 21	214,119	115							1		1		
Do	Oct. 28	214,119	103							2		2		
Palermo	do	300,000	87											
Do	Nov. 4	300,000	112											
Paris	Oct. 28	2,511,955	925							13	1	6	3	3
Pernambuco	Sept. 2	200,000	107											
Do	Sept. 9	200,000	111											
Do	Sept. 16	200,000	104											
Do	Sept. 23	200,000	121											
Do	Sept. 30	200,000	115											
Plymouth	Nov. 4	99,848	30	2										
Port Limon	Nov. 5	3,000	1											
Port au Prince	Oct. 23	60,000	18											
Do	Oct. 30	60,000	11											
Do	Nov. 6	60,000	25											
Prague	Oct. 28	190,260	113							2	2			
Progreso	Oct. 22	4,800	4											
Do	Oct. 31	4,800	3											
Puerto Cortes	Nov. 9	2,000	0											
Quebec	Nov. 11	73,000										1		
Rheims	Oct. 28	107,709	28							1				1
Do	Nov. 4	107,709	48							2		1		1
Rotterdam	do	317,785	116							4		1		
St. John, New Bruns- wick	Nov. 11	45,000	18											
St. John, West Indies	Nov. 4	15,000	15											
St. Petersburg	Oct. 28	1,267,023	481					3		16	15	26	10	6
St. Stephen, New Bruns- wick	Nov. 11	3,000	0											
Santander	Oct. 22	50,500	31											
Do	Oct. 31	50,500	34											
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe	Oct. 21	33,425	9											
Do	Oct. 28	33,425	11							1			1	
Singapore	Sept. 30	97,111	133					1						
Do	Oct. 7	97,111	154	17				4						
Smyrna	Oct. 29	300,000	41	9								1		
Southampton	Nov. 4	103,168	20							1				
South Shields	Oct. 28	102,312	49							2	1			
Do	Nov. 4	102,312	27											

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Stettin	Oct. 28	153,000	77									1
Stuttgart .....	.....do ..	162,934	46									4
Do	Nov. 2	162,934	54									
Trapani	Oct. 28	45,095	19									
Do	Nov. 4	45,095	20									
Trieste	Oct. 28	166,499	85							2	2	1
Utile	Nov. 4	800	0									
Tuxpam	Nov. 6	10,000	5				1					
Valencia	Nov. 4	143,861							6			
Vera Cruz	Nov. 9	25,000	42					1				
Vienna	Nov. 3	1,639,811	524	13						1	2	11
Warsaw	Oct. 28	601,408	303					7	3	2	13	11
Winnipeg	Nov. 11	45,000										16
Zurich	Oct. 28	163,837	41									1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.